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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/543,151	04/18/2006	Kenji Watanabe	052886	2634
38834 7590 08/25/2008 WESTERMAN, HATTORI, DANIELS & ADRIAN, LLP 1250 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, NW			EXAMINER	
			NGUYEN, KIET TUAN	
	SUITE 700 WASHINGTON, DC 20036		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2881	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			08/25/2008	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
	10/543,151	WATANABE ET AL.			
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	Kiet T. Nguyen	2881			
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim vill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status					
Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>01 Au</u> This action is FINAL . 2b)☑ This Since this application is in condition for allowar closed in accordance with the practice under E	action is non-final. nce except for formal matters, pro				
Disposition of Claims					
4) ☐ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) 1-5 and 11 is/are with 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 6-10 and 12-15 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or Application Papers 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) ☐ accessory	ndrawn from consideration. r election requirement. r.	≣xaminer.			
Applicant may not request that any objection to the orection Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction 11). The oath or declaration is objected to by the Expression 11.	ion is required if the drawing(s) is obj	jected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.					
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 7/25/05,12/23/05.	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:	nte			

Applicant's election without traverse of Group II including claims 6-10 and 12-15 in the reply filed on 08-01-2008 is acknowledged.

Applicant therefore is requested to cancel the non-elected claims 1-5 and 11.

Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. 102(a & b)

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.
- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 6-9 and 12-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being clearly anticipated by Stewart et al. (6,979,822).

Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Veneklasen et al. (6,586,733).

Veneklasen et al. (6,586,733) discloses, in figs. 1-6b, an electron beam apparatus for inspecting a sample. The apparatus includes an electron beam source 8 for producing a primary electron beam 7; an electron beam source 10 for producing an electron beam 12 having an energy level of 2 to 4 keV (see col. 7, lines 1-5); a sample 9 placed in a sample chamber; a detector 20 for detecting secondary electrons; and means for supplying a gas to neutral charge-up on the sample surface (see col. 9, lines 17-42).

Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Madonado et al. (6,465,795).

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Madonado et al. (6,465,795) discloses, in figs. 1-6, an electron beam apparatus for inspecting a semiconductor substrate. The apparatus includes an electron beam 115 for evaluating a surface of the semiconductor substrate 100; and a plurality of baffles 602 and a stack of annular rings 604, which form a cover for covering the substrate 100 and having at least one gas inlet 305 for supplying a gas to cover and to neutralize the substrate surface at the pressure in a range of 0.01 to 0.1 Pa (see col. 4, lines 16-54).

Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. 103(a)

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 7-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Veneklasen et al. (6,586,733) in view of Madonado et al. (6,465,795).

Veneklasen et al. (6,586,733) discloses all the features as discussed above except a cover for covering the sample and having at least one gas inlet as recited in claim 7; and a carbon nanotube-type cold cathode electron source as recited in claim 10.

As stated above, Madonado et al. (6,465,795) discloses, in figs. 1-6, an electron beam apparatus for inspecting a semiconductor substrate. The apparatus includes gas supply means having a plurality of baffles 602 and a stack of annular rings 604, which form a cover for covering the substrate 100 and having at least one gas inlet 305 for supplying a gas to cover and to neutralize the substrate surface. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to use the gas supply means in the Veneklasen et al. (6,586,733) electron beam apparatus to supply the gas for neutralizing the sample surface.

Using the carbon nanotube-type cold cathode electron source is considered to be obvious variation in design, since it is well known in the art to use the carbon nanotube-type cold cathode electron source as disclosed in the Zhu et al. "Large Current Density from Carbon Nanotube Field Emitters", thus would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to use the carbon nanotube-type cold cathode electron source in the Veneklasen et al. (6,586,733) electron beam apparatus for neutralizing the sample surface.

Claims 13-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Madonado et al. (6,465,795) in view of Veneklasen et al. (6,586,733).

Madonado et al. (6,465,795) discloses all the features as discussed above except the gas being one selected from a group comprised of nitrogen, water vapor, a

halogen gas and a chemical compound as recited in claim 13; and an electron source other than the primary electron beam source for irradiating the sample as recited in claim 14.

As stated above, Veneklasen et al. (6,586,733) discloses, in figs. 1-6b, an electron beam apparatus for inspecting a sample. The apparatus includes an electron beam source 8 for producing a primary electron beam 7 to evaluate the sample; and an electron beam source 10 for producing an electron beam 12 to irradiate the sample. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to use the second electron beam source in the Madonado et al. (6,465,795) electron beam apparatus for neutralizing the sample surface. Since, using the second electron beam source in an electron beam apparatus is well known in the art to irradiate the sample with the second electron beam.

Using the gas selected from a group comprised of nitrogen, water vapor, a halogen gas and a chemical compound is considered to be obvious variation in design, since it is well known in the art to use the gas selected from a group comprised of nitrogen, water vapor, a halogen gas and a chemical compound as disclosed in the Stewart et al. (6,979,822) (see col. 9, lines 39-45), thus would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to use the gas selected from a group comprised of nitrogen, water vapor, a halogen gas and a chemical compound in the Madonado et al. (6,465,795) electron beam apparatus for neutralizing the sample surface.

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

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1) Adler et al. (6,087,659) discloses an electron beam apparatus using one of two electron beams and a gas for neutralizing a surface of a sample.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kiet T. Nguyen whose telephone number is 571-272-2479. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8-6.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Robert H. Kim can be reached on 571-272-2293. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/Kiet T. Nguyen/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2881